246656



U.S. Department of Transportation

DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION

Memorandum

Į

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration 03 JY 24 PM 2: 34

Subject: Docket Submittal: Docket NHTSA-02-11707

Date:

MAY 28 2003

Child Restraint Systems

03-15351-2

Mike Huntley, Safety Standards Engineer Structures and Special Systems Division

Reply to Attn. of:

From:

To:

Docket Section

THRU:

George E. Mouchahoir, Ph.D., Chief

Structures and Special Systems-Division

Roger A. Saul, Ph.D., Director

Office of Crashworthiness Standards

Jacqueline S. Glassman, Chief Counsel

On November 1, 2000, the Transportation Recall Enhancement, Accountability, and Documentation (TREAD) Act was enacted, which directs the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) to initiate a rulemaking proceeding for the purpose of improving the safety of child restraints.

NHTSA published a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) on May 1, 2002 (67 FR 21806) that proposed a number of revisions to Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 213, "Child restraint systems," including proposals for (1) incorporating improved test dummies and updated procedures used to test child restraints, (2) adopting new or revised injury criteria to assess the dynamic performance of child restraints, and (3) extending the standard to apply it to child restraints recommended for use by children weighing up to 65 pounds.

In support of these proposed changes, NHTSA performed a series of dynamic tests at the Naval Air Warfare Center (NAVAIR), Aircraft Division located in Patuxent River, MD and at the Vehicle Research and Test Center in East Liberty, Ohio. Additionally, in its comments to the NPRM, the Juvenile Products Manufacturers Association (JPMA) stated that it had conducted a series of 80 sled tests to evaluate (1) how the proposed dummies performed compared to the dummies currently in use, (2) the proposed changes to the standard bench seat, and (3) the proposed injury criteria (reference docket NHTSA-02-11707-40 and NHTSA-02-11707-47).



In an effort to facilitate comparison of the NHTSA and JPMA test results, NHTSA developed a series of charts comparing the pass/fail performance of these tests using both the existing FMVSS No. 213 injury criteria and the injury criteria proposed in the May 1 NPRM where applicable. The charts depict the results in three categories – (1) performance within the injury threshold, (2) performance within the injury threshold, but at a level above 80 percent of the threshold, and (3) performance that exceeded the injury threshold.

Please transmit the attached document, "Comparison of PAX/VRTC and JPMA Sled Tests," to the subject docket.

Comparison of PAX/VRTC and JPMA Sled Tests

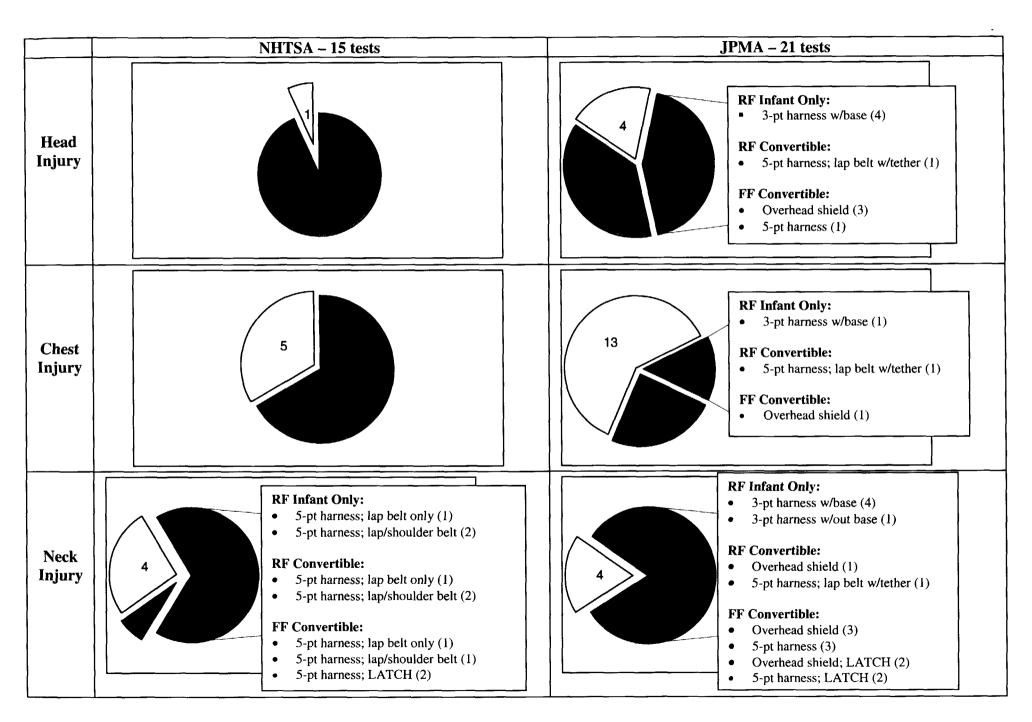
The charts that follow summarize the performance of testing performed by both the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) and the Juvenile Products Manufacturers Association (JPMA) in support of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) published on May 1, 2002 in response to the Transportation Recall Enhancement, Accountability, and Documentation (TREAD) Act.

The test results are presented for each of three dummies, the CRABI 12-month-old and the Hybrid III 3- and 6-year-olds, and for both the existing FMVSS No. 213 injury criteria thresholds and the scaled injury criteria thresholds proposed in the NPRM. Results are provided for Head Injury Criterion (HIC), chest acceleration, and neck injury criterion (Nij). Further, the test results are presented in three categories – (1) performance within the established or proposed injury threshold as shown in green, (2) performance within the injury threshold, but at a level above 80 percent of the threshold as shown in yellow, and (3) performance that exceeds the injury threshold as shown in red. The following charts illustrate the above.

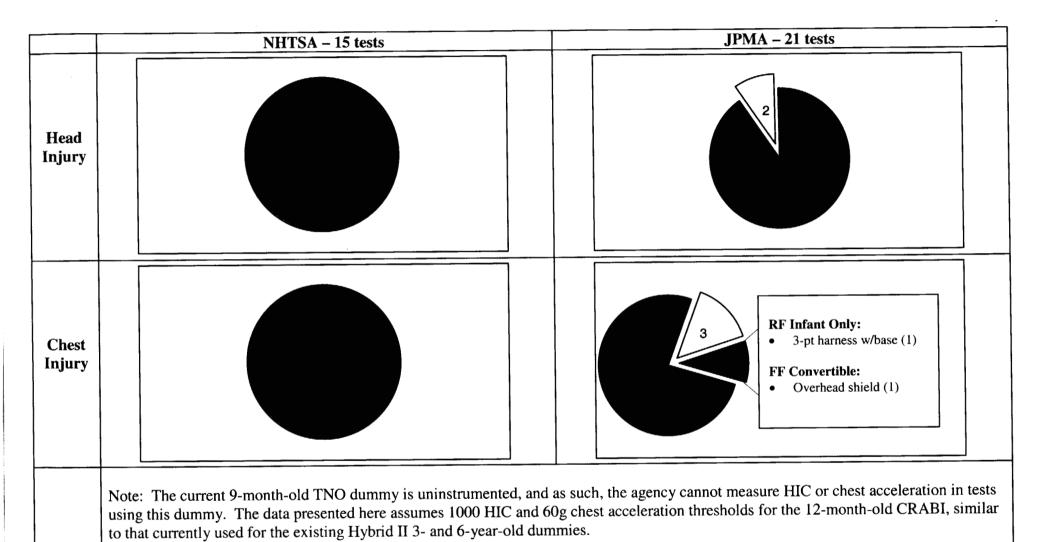
Existing FMVSS No. 213 Injury Criteria	Dummy CRABI 12-month, Hybrid III 3- and 6-year- olds	
HIC _∞		
Existing Limit - 1000		
80% Compliance Margin - 800	800≤HIC<1000	
-		
Chest Acceleration		
Existing Limit – 60 g's		
80% Compliance Margin – 48 g's	48 g's \leq chest acceleration $<$ 60 g's	
Nij		
Existing Limit	N/A	

CRABI 12-month	Hybrid III 3-year-old	Hybrid III 6-year-old
312≤HIC<389	456≤HIC<570	560≤HIC<700
40≤chest<50	44≤chest<55	48 <u><</u> chest<60
0.8 ≤ Nij < 1.0	$0.8 \le \text{Nij} < 1.0$	$0.8 \le \text{Nij} < 1.0$
	12-month 312≤HIC<389 40≤chest<50	12-month 3-year-old 312≤HIC<389 456≤HIC<570 40≤chest<50 44≤chest<55

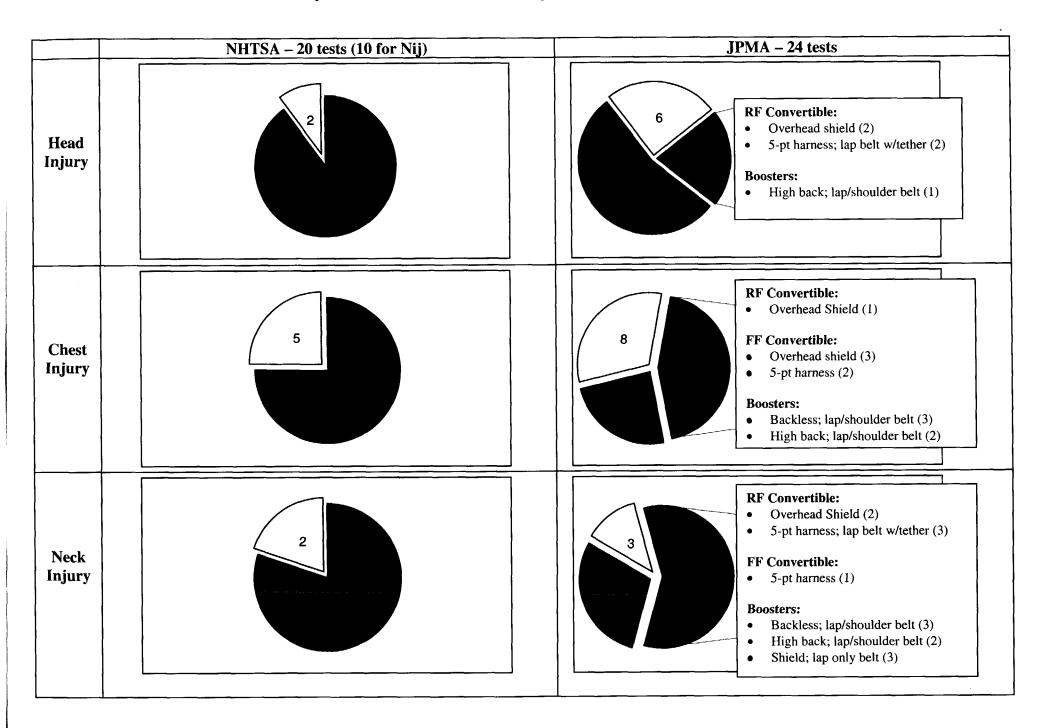
CRABI 12-Month-Old Dummy Proposed Injury Criteria



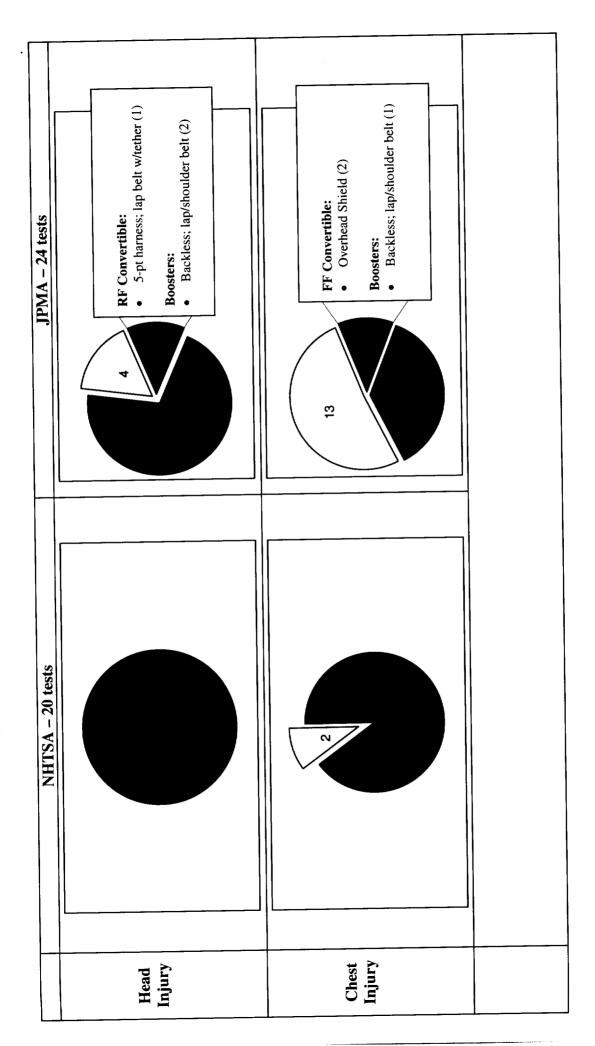
CRABI 12-Month-Old Dummy Existing Injury Criteria



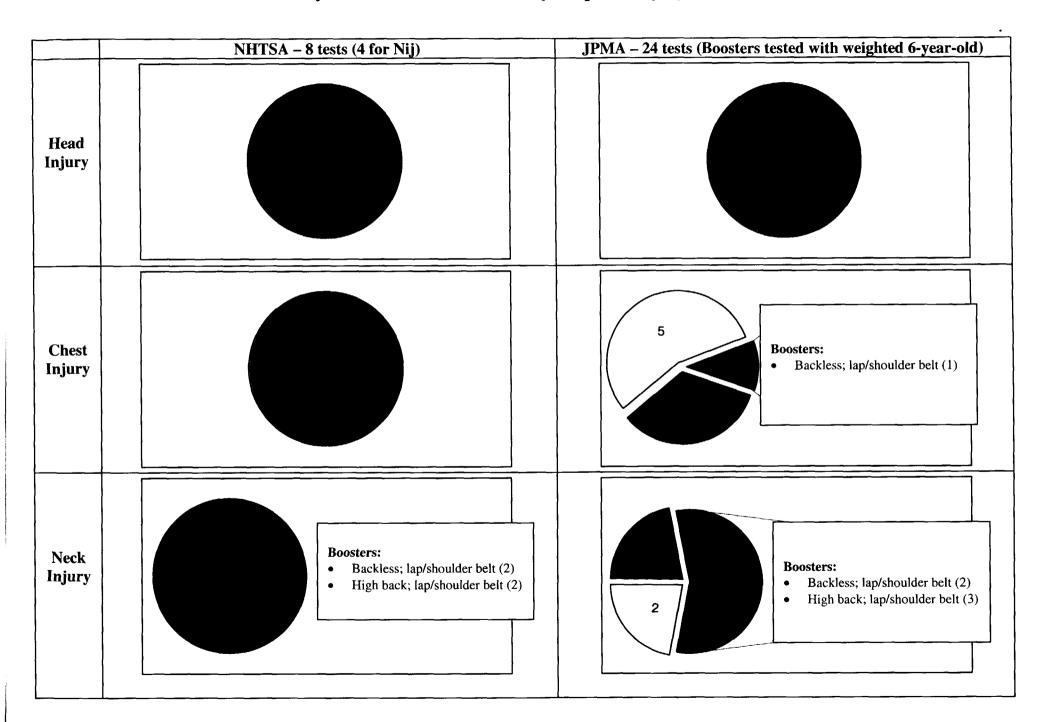
Hybrid III 3-Year-Old Dummy Proposed Injury Criteria



Hybrid III 3-Year-Old Dummy Existing Injury Criteria



Hybrid III 6-Year-Old Dummy Proposed Injury Criteria



Hybrid III 6-Year-Old Dummy Existing Injury Criteria

